

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## TWO CITIES IN IT

For the Next Convention of the  
Republican Party.

### CINCINNATI AND MINNEAPOLIS

Seem to Have the Call for the Honor  
--The Arguments Used Against  
Cincinnati--Committeeman Scott  
Will Vote First for Pittsburgh--  
Blaine is the Favorite--He Can Have  
the Presidency if He Wants It.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.--Sunday has been surprisingly well observed by the national convention city boomers until after the late dinner hour. To-night all the boomers insist that they are doing nothing about the matter that brought them here--they are just talking with old acquaintances and making new ones to pass the time. From the court they are all paying to the national committeemen as they file through the Arlington lobbies, they are at least open to the suspicion of going out of their way to keep the line of communication open for to-morrow's business. After all the wire pulling, what city will draw the prize? A negative guess is easiest at this stage of the very entertaining performance. The convention will not go to New York, Pittsburgh, Omaha or Detroit, hardly to San Francisco.

**THE REAL CONTEST.**  
The real contest seems to be at this time--certainly is--between Cincinnati and Minneapolis with a shade in favor of Minneapolis. The strong points urged against Cincinnati are that it is lacking in hotel accommodations; that such a crowd, as that at Chicago in 1884 or 1888, would submerge it; that Ohio is a Republican State anyhow, and Kentucky is joined to her Democratic idols. Cincinnati is doing her best to meet these arguments, making some headway. Then she is reminded that at a critical stage of the proceedings the gas went out in the convention hall in 1876. The reply to this is that it might happen anywhere, and would happen this time.

**CINCINNATI'S HIGH CARD.**  
Cincinnati men got the idea that it would be a shrewd play to circulate the report that the administration is afraid of a McKinley movement being sprung on him, where it would be brought up and rushed irresistibly. For the past 24 hours this talk has been industriously passed along the line. The object was to pull into Cincinnati's support all the Blaine men who were not afraid of anybody anywhere. The administration story makes people smile. So far as the nominee is concerned it makes no difference where the convention may be held, Blaine will be the man unless he positively forbids the use of his name, and even this may not change the party feeling.

**BLAINE THE FAVORITE.**  
In the big crowd assembled here from every part of the country you couldn't find enough anti-Blaine men to make a respectable caucus. While Cincinnati is trying to pull the Blaine string, the other boomers are circulating the story that Harrison would have the best show in Cincinnati, because it is near his home, and on account of his tranquil Ohio connections. This argument is no more impressive than the other Cincinnati claims, to have come here with 12 votes pledged. I am sure this is a mistake.

**COL CONGER'S INFLUENCE.**  
A good deal of her strength is due to the good feeling for Col. Conger, Ohio's committeeman, who stands particularly well with the national committee. Against Cincinnati's chances is the strong pressure from the great west. If that section unites this, of course, will settle it, and my guess is that Minneapolis would be the beneficiary. The New York men don't seem to know how to go about it.

**NEW YORK'S CHANCES.**  
One of them said to me to-day that his delegation had much to learn in this kind of business from the western boomers. "The energy of the east," he said, "has gone west, and we don't understand how to meet it."

**WILL BE NO AUCTION.**  
It was understood, and it was true, that New York had offered to make up the indebtedness which the National committee has been carrying since the campaign of 1888.

California said she would do as well, and then there was some sharp talk, when Clarkson said there wasn't going to be any auction over this thing. The committee got together and resolved that all that would be asked was a guarantee to provide the necessary accommodations. As for the indebtedness, that was provided for by the members of the committee assuming it personally.

Each city will be listened to, and the poorest will have as good a chance as the richest, if it can show that it can and will take care of the convention.

**CHICAGO NOT IN IT.**  
Chicago is not in the fight, but there are Chicago men here who will give the necessary guarantee if the convention wants to come that way for a compromise.

Committeeman Scott, of West Virginia, will give our neighbor, Pittsburgh, a complimentary vote. While he will turn after that he has not determined. He would like to oblige Conger but thinks a point farther west would be better politics. Postmaster Cowden and Hon. G. W. Atkinson are here working for Wheeling, as near as I can discover. I have tried in vain to get them to join me in favoring Buchanan.

**LOOKS LIKE CINCINNATI.**  
New York Will Combine with the Buckeye State Delegation.  
[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.--The Pittsburgh delegation had not arrived in the city up to a late hour this evening, the train having been delayed en route.

The scenes around the hotel lobbies and in the headquarters of the various

delegations was an intensely lively one during the greater part of the afternoon and evening. All put forth their best efforts, and to-night they are counting up and comparing with their fellow-delegates the results of their labors in the various headquarters throughout the day.

It is difficult to say which delegation has the greatest confidence that their city will ultimately win, for none are backward in making estimates and presenting statistics to back them. There are rumors of all sorts about deals and combinations between certain sections and cities, but when they were investigated no foundation could be found for them. One of the many rumors afloat was that the members of the New York delegation had combined with the Cincinnati delegation and would throw their votes to Cincinnati if it was seen after a certain number of ballots had been taken that New York could not win.

A later dispatch says: It is difficult to form a definite opinion, and the real strength of any of the cities. New Yorkers have ten votes conceded to them on the first ballot by some of the delegations, but the New Yorkers themselves are claiming sixteen.

The Detroit delegates give no estimate of what they expect to get on the first ballot, but express great confidence in Detroit's chances on the second ballot. There will be no choice on first ballot, the delegates say.

Many of the New Yorkers are making the same argument to the members of the National committee that Omaha and Minneapolis are using, that the presence of the National convention in their respective localities would be of the greatest benefit to the party.

Col. De Young, of the California delegation, said to-night that the delegation felt more enthused than ever before over the prospects. San Francisco did not expect all her real strength to show on the first ballot. Col. De Young insisted that the objections to San Francisco on account of distance was steadily getting less and less, and the number of members who wanted to go there was increasing.

The Minneapolis delegation, without giving any specific figures, express themselves as hopeful of results. Although Chicago is not an active candidate, yet there was considerable talk about the possibility of that city getting the prize. A number of persons argued that Chicago was the proper place for the convention, because so many others have been held there, and they predicted that that city would be a silent but formidable candidate for the honor.

### SUPREME COURT.

Act in Regard to the Carrying of Firearms is Constitutional.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 22.--By a decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals rendered yesterday in the case of the state against Workman, from Boone county, the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the carrying of firearms or other weapons is affirmed.

It has been held that the law was unconstitutional, but the decision rendered sustains the law.

The other decisions handed down were *Hoge vs. Ohio River Railroad Company*, from Wetzel county, opinion by Holt; judgment of circuit court affirmed. State vs. Pearis, Mercer & Company, opinion by Holt; judgment of circuit court reversed and remanded. Taylor vs. Ohio River Railroad Company, Mason county, opinion by Brannon; judgment of circuit court reversed and case remanded. Watt, Lang & Co. vs. Brockover, Monongalia county, opinion by Brannon, decree of Circuit Court reversed and case remanded. Ball vs. Wedsworth, Morrison county, opinion by English, judgment of Circuit Court affirmed. Laiser vs. Laiser, Monongalia county, opinion by English, decree of Circuit Court reversed and case remanded. Speer vs. Robinson, Taylor county, opinion by Lucas, judgment of Circuit Court reversed and case remanded. State vs. Workman, opinion by Lucas, judgment of Circuit Court affirmed.

The following orders were also entered: Caperton's administrator vs. Caperton's heirs et al, Monroe county, appeal and supersedeas allowed, no bond being required. Knight vs. Cooper, Mercer county, writ of certiorari awarded. Ad-journed till next Saturday.

### AN IMPORTANT CASE

In the American Trotting Association.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 22.--Referring to dispatches to the effect that there would probably be a disruption of the American Trotting Association, President D. C. Beaman to-day denied the truth of any part of the report, and declared that they were purely sensational and originated with Boston papers.

The association will meet on December 1, when the Nelson case and the case of Mr. Beckwith, of Wheeling, will come up, and from present indications they will be settled without the least difficulty or disruption of the association. We are stronger than ever, he said, and any rumors of our breaking up are absolutely false.

### Cold Wave Strikes Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.--The cold wave predicted by the weather bureau arrived on schedule time. It struck here about 3 o'clock this morning and was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

The snow in Kansas delayed all trains from one to three hours. It stopped snowing about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and trains are now reported moving on schedule time.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

The supreme council of the Farmer's Alliance has adjourned. The next session will be held at either Atlanta, Harrisburg or San Francisco. The committee on national legislation was made up of President Polk, McCune, L. P. Featherstone, of Arkansas, Page, of Virginia, and Dwyne, of Texas. The council refused to give the Reform Press Association any sort of endorsement, and on this account H. W. Aher, private secretary to President Polk, resigned.

A young lady who was in the employ of influential families in Chile, and was a member of the household of Balmaeda, writes that the atrocities and indignities heaped on the followers of that unfortunate ruler are not half told, and never will be.

E. W. Ross & Co.'s mammoth manufactory in Springfield, O., is seriously endangered by the burrowing of a small dark-colored insect into the woodwork, the floors, joists, frames and posts.

## FOUGHT THEIR WAY.

Three Ships Run Into a Very  
Fierce Storm

### IN CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.

The Quartermaster of the *Britannic* is Swept Overboard--The *Lahn* and *Werra*, of the North German Line, Experience the Roughest Weather Ever Encountered--Tribulations of the Passengers.

New York, Nov. 22.--The White Star line steamer *Britannic* arrived at her dock here yesterday morning after one of the roughest voyages the vessel has experienced in her seventeen years buffeting the waves of the Atlantic. She left Liverpool on the 11th inst., when a terrific gale was sweeping around the British coast and playing havoc with shipping. She immediately ran into a boiling sea that sent mighty volumes of water over the vessel. The crew were compelled to cling to ropes to keep from being swept overboard. One tremendous sea boarded the vessel, swept over the deck and carried with it Quartermaster Thomas McKenzie, who, in going over the rail, gave a piercing shriek of despair. He disappeared in the angry waters and was seen no more. In such a sea nothing could be done for him. The *Britannic* continued to encounter very rough weather during the greater part of the voyage, and for the most part the passengers were unable to go upon deck.

The time of the voyage was 8 days, 8 hours and 5 minutes, covering 2,791 miles.

### TWO OTHER SHIPS IN DISTRESS.

Two Norddeutscher Lloyd steamships, the *Lahn* and the *Werra*, reached New York yesterday from Southampton within eight hours of each other. Both had to fight their way out of a southwest gale that was sweeping the English channel and stranding wrecks all along the English coast. The *Lahn* proved herself the speedier vessel, for she left Southampton more than fourteen hours after the *Werra* and she crossed Sandy Hook seven hours and eight minutes ahead of the latter steamship.

There was not a dry plank on the decks of either vessel during the entire voyage, and the passengers of both were not allowed to come on deck until the day before entering this port. Three passengers, one in the steerage and two in the second cabin, were slightly injured on the *Lahn*, and one steerage passenger died of heart disease. No one was hurt on the *Werra*, though there were four deaths on the voyage from natural causes. The vessels escaped injury and gave good proof of their seaworthiness.

### COULDN'T LAND THE PILOT.

Pilot E. Penny was at the wheel and when the vessel reached the English pilot station the waves were so high that he could not be taken off and he had to make the entire voyage. He will go back on the *Lahn*.

It was twenty minutes past eight a. m. of November 1, when the *Werra* passed the Needles, and from that time until the afternoon of November 13, she was fairly buried by the immense seas. The first death was on November 12, when Francesco Mikiska, a Russian immigrant girl seventeen years old died of pneumonia. The body was buried in the ocean the same night.

Officers on the bridge were drenched by the waves, and the water, striking the big funnels, ran down to the furnaces and thickly corrugated them with salt. Joseph Illusa, twenty-six years old, died on November 15, of Bright's disease.

Mrs. Kunigunde Himbeler, sixty-one years old, died of heart disease on November 19, and Dorothea Mellies, fifty-three years old, died the same day of apoplexy.

### THE LAHN'S TRIP.

The *Lahn* left Southampton at ten minutes to 11 o'clock on the evening of November 11, and is supposed to have passed the other vessel that day. The *Lahn's* experience was practically the same as the *Werra's*. Her English pilot, W. Bourjor, was on board when she reached New York. Like Pilot Penny, he had made a free, though rough voyage. Two of the *Lahn's* second class passengers were hurled against the cabin wall on November 12 and their heads bruised. One of the steerage passengers suffered a dislocation of his left hip.

### Went Down in the Storm.

LONDON, Nov. 22.--A telegram has been received here from the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, stating that no doubts are entertained that the pilot brig, *Culdon*, foundered during the terrific hurricane, which recently passed over the Andaman island and the Bay of Bengal. The *Culdon* had a crew of six British officers and thirty-five native sailors, and it is believed that all were drowned.

### FONSECA'S PROCLAMATION.

General Elections Are to Occur on the 29th of February.

LONDON, Nov. 22.--A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says: President De Fonseca, in a proclamation dated November 21, appoints February 29 next as the day for the holding of the general elections and the summons of Congress to assemble on May 3.

A telegram from Pernambuco says that the railway was cut near Rio Janeiro last night and a portion of it was removed. It is supposed that the work was done by revolutionists.

It is reported that the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul are sitting up an expedition to capture Desterro for the sake of its harbor.

### AN EXPENSIVE HIT OF FUN.

What It Cost a Subject of the Queen's to See a Policeman Throated.

LONDON, Nov. 22.--William Barnes, a stalwart blacksmith, recently stood at the door of his smithy in the East End, watching a gang of roughs beating a policeman with an enjoyment that did not pall, on account of the frequency of such spectacles in that part of London, nor was his complacency disturbed when the constable in desperation called upon him "in the

Queen's name" for help. Mr. Barnes treated the appeal as a joke, and did not stir in response to it. Next day, to his astonishment and indignation, he was served with a summons, and subsequently learned from his lawyers that every subject of Queen Victoria is bound to help a policeman when called upon in the queen's name to do so.

Mr. Barnes stood his trial yesterday, vainly pleaded deafness, and was fined 40 shillings, which added to his own and the prosecutor's costs, will amount to a sum large enough to linger in his memory.

### THE EUROPEAN COMEDY.

The Deposed King of Servia may Turn it into a Tragedy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.--The Paris representative of the *Illustrated* cables his paper as follows:

Politics are not always amusing, and just now when statesmen in every part of Europe have so many and such grave cares to conceal, we owe some gratitude to monarchs like King Milan, who do something to divert their fellow creatures. To judge from the speech of Count Kalnoky to the delegations, Servia may yet prove a brand of discord which will kindle a great European war. But King Milan is a constant joy to all familiar with the secrets of contemporary politics. As you know, King Milan abdicated two years ago in favor of his son. For some time past he has been living in Paris and enjoying himself.

You might not recognize him in the short, stout, stylishly dressed man with gray whiskers whom you saw driving past you on the boulevard in a hired brougham or barouche.

At night, if you met him at his club (he effects the *cerce de La Rue Royale*), losing, may be half a million francs at baccarat or poker, you would feel that the destinies of Servia were unsafe in his hands.

Queen Natalie must have had hard times with her spouse. His love of pleasure is unceasing and unobtainable. When he is not driving of gambling, or supping at Bignons and Josephs (his favorite haunts), he may be seen in the stage boxes of theatres, ogling actresses and basking in the smile of third rate singers.

You could not say that King Milan has done much to increase the prestige of the crowned heads of Europe.

This royal scion of a race of hograisers once elbowed emperors. He literally flung away his money. Last year he hired a special train to take him to Carlsbad. That cost him 40,000 francs. The other day, at the wedding of the daughter of a Jewish banker, he spent 5,000 francs on a bouquet of orchids.

His prodigality was at the root of all his troubles when he reigned in Servia. He thought nothing of running up to Vienna for a game of cards, and one night he was so thoroughly "cleaned" out in that city that he had to put his crown in pawn.

This got to the ears of the Emperor of Austria.

A few hours later Milan's debts were all paid off. The royal delinquent went to thank the Emperor and promised he would never play again. By midnight he had lost 200,000 florins more, though, and his crown had once more gone to the pawn brokers.

That day he forfeited the protection of Austria. A year later, after having involved himself in all kinds of financial scandals and domestic difficulties with his consort, he was forced to abdicate.

But he was smart enough to make his terms before he quit the throne. He did not abdicate till he had been guaranteed 2,000,000 francs to wipe out his debts. The Servians were so glad to get rid of him that they jumped at the bargain. He did not leave, however, till some six months later, and when he had spent every cent of his two millions, he drifted back to Belgrade, where he intrigued against his own son.

The Servians soon grasped the situation. They asked him how much he would take to get out. His Majesty replied he would go for a million.

They gave him his million on condition that he would leave politics alone, and he departed.

A fortnight ago he appealed to the regents for a further sum of four millions, in exchange for his promise to cross the Servian frontier and his abandonment of all his private and public rights in the country, even to his citizenship. They expressed their willingness to pay him the money, but before he got a chance to collect it his creditors pounced down on the king. They saw that he had come to the end of his resources and that his subjects would do no more for him. They attached his money. And if Milan gets half a million of his four millions he will be lucky.

His majesty, of course is deeply incensed at this treatment. But the Servians are happy and the public is amused.

The political results of the affair may be serious, for although he has abdicated, King Milan is the heir apparent to the Servian throne, and in the event of his child's death might yet succeed. A revolution in Belgrade would be disastrous to Servia. It would be easy to throw over the little King, who has no strong following. And this would make a breach for Russia, who, as every one knows, has always wished to re-establish her influence with Servia.

Austria, on the other hand, could not look on at such a change unmoved. She holds Milan in reserve as a last card. If the Russophiles were to overthrow the reigning Child-King Alexander, and Russia hurl her troops into Servia on pretence of restoring order, Austria would be forced to make a counterstroke, war would be declared, and from Servia it would spread all over Europe. France, too, would be dragged into the quarrel. It would be impossible to prevent her from helping Russia.

The Emperor of Austria, no doubt, had these grave contingencies in his mind when he let fall those pessimistic words the other day.

In Paris, at all events, this is believed to be the real explanation of the imperial speech.

It seems that the lives of countless thousands should be endangered because King Milan is hard up and needs more money.

### Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, threatening weather and rain, likely heavy; south drifting to colder northwest winds; colder, with local snows Tuesday.

### TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by G. SCHNEIDER, draughts Opera House corner:

7 a. m.	42	3 p. m.	56
9 a. m.	42	7 p. m.	56
11 a. m.	42	9 p. m.	56
12 m.	42	Weather--Chingale.	
SUNDAY.			
7 a. m.	46	3 p. m.	66
9 a. m.	46	7 p. m.	66
11 a. m.	46	9 p. m.	66
12 m.	46	Weather--Chingale.	

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Of Rev. E. H. Dornblaser's Assum-  
ing the Pastorate of

### THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

Celebrated by the Congregation Yesterday--A Frank and Practical Sermon by the Pastor Appropriate to the Occasion--St. Paul's Idea of a Successful Pastorate.

Yesterday the completion by Rev. E. H. Dornblaser of ten years in the pastorate of the English Lutheran church was celebrated with appropriate services at that church. The services of the entire day were of a special character. Some time ago Mr. Dornblaser sent out cards of invitation to these services, in which he took occasion to give some statistics of the growth of the church under his pastorate. This shows that in 1881, when he came to the church, the membership was 175. The accessions since then amounted to 363, and the losses by death, removal, etc., were 225, leaving a net gain in membership of 138. The number of infants baptized was 330; marriages solemnized, 130; funerals attended, 260; sermons preached in the home church, 910; elsewhere, 102; contributions for congregational purposes, \$22,081 48; for benevolent purposes, \$3,587 40; making a total of \$25,668 88. The Woman's Missionary Society numbers 24; Young Ladies' Circle of Earnest Workers, 39; Rowe band, 40; Y. P. S. C. E., 49; Sunday school, 500.

Yesterday forenoon Mr. Dornblaser preached a practical, frank sermon discussing the work and the results of these ten years, his theme being "St. Paul's Ideal of a Successful Ministry."

### AN ELOQUENT SERMON.

Mr. Dornblaser took for his text I Thessalonians, 2:13: "For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because when ye received the word of God which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the Word of God, which effectually worketh also in you that believe."

He said: Dearly beloved, we have come to the tenth milestone of our united journey. Ten years ago at your earnest solicitation I accepted the call sent me to become the pastor of this church. This I did conscientiously, after prayerful consideration. The consciousness that this was God's desire and the advice of your friends and mine among the ministers of our synod made me feel this step to be a duty. I reluctantly resigned my first pastorate, whose people and children I loved with the peculiar ardor of one's first love, and came here and preached my first sermon as pastor November 20, 1881.

It was with great trepidation, because of my own conscious weakness and inexperience in work of the peculiar character existing here, the congregation having been a mission for twenty years, and having become self-supporting only a few months previous, and being still under the load of a

### CRUSHING DEBT.

In the minds of many there yet was grave doubt of the permanence of the work. And then the thought of becoming the successor of a pastor having the peculiar gifts of Dr. Barnitz, increased the gravity of my fears.

But the work here then also had its hopeful features. The devotion and self-sacrificing spirit of the membership, though not in possession of great earthly store, was encouraging. The large and magnificent Sunday school was an other encouraging feature; and the outlook into the material to work on, in its abundance and predisposition toward the Lutheran church of the English language, made the undertaking brighten up with promise.

But the thought of the needed ability and tact necessary to hold together such a Sunday school, with its many diverse elements, kept humility and a prayerful spirit in my heart. The most encouraging feature of it all was that the work was God's and not man's, and that if the pastor did his best God would sustain him and prosper the work and take care of the results.

Thus in assuming the duties of my new position I realized them to be great, but I also realized that an Omnipotent hand that had led me into them would sustain and guide me, and help me to accomplish the work that was required of me. Thus in the fear of God I assumed the

### ARDUOUS WORK

and came at your call, but you did not permit me long to feel as a stranger among you. You received me kindly, and gave me the assurance of your willingness to co-operate in every good work.

On the evening of Thanksgiving day following the Sunday of my introductory sermon you held a reception for my wife and myself at the home of your former pastor, where we formed the acquaintance of most of you and soon saw you in your homes, and our interests became thoroughly united. Your cares became our cares, your troubles our troubles, your sorrows our sorrows, and your joys and successes ours, and our common supplications were made at a throne of grace for the divine blessing upon the interests which had become identical. Since then new members have come into our respective homes, in whom we have had a common interest and pleasure; and many new members have come into our church-home, to whom we all give a hearty welcome.

On the card summoning you to this special tenth anniversary service I have placed a summary of what the church register and the minutes of synod contain. It is not my purpose in this sermon to detain you with statistical tables. There is not much permanent profit to be derived from reading such from the pulpit. It is more advantage to study them at leisure and to have them under the eye and keep them in hand for reference and comparison. For this reason I have put them in the shape I did, that you may keep them as souvenirs of this occasion. Let us study

THE FACTS CONTAINED IN THIS SUMMARY with a view to correct our mistakes and do more thorough work in the future, and take more aggressive steps for the

advancement of the cause of God and of our beloved church in the years before us.

This work is not my work; it is yours and mine; it is ours and God's. For the past ten years we have labored together as pastor and people, and we together with God. It has been a double co-partnership. During this time we have had our seasons of encouragement and discouragement. We have at times been successful and at other times unsuccessful. We doubtless have all seen many mistakes. I know I have. If I only could do some things over how differently I would do them. I have erred in judgment, in planning and in execution. I have deeply realized my deficiency in the work in my study, in the pulpit, in house to house visitation, and faithful spiritual work everywhere. Yet I am conscious of having tried hard to do my duty, and to be faithful in all things, and I have tried hard and prayerfully to "watch for souls as those who must give account."

And so we each and all could say we have tried and yet have erred and come short in very many things; have spoken hastily and done wrong in various ways, but it is well to acknowledge our faults one to another and go forward and do better. Though we have been short coming, creatures God has not forsaken us. He has been with us and helped us; He has not permitted his work to be committed to our hands to fail. He has prospered it. We have all tasted of sorrow, but He sustained us. He has given us an increase of numbers, energy, knowledge, spirituality, church property, financial ability, social elevation, culture in every form and opportunities for

### USEFULNESS IN HIS SERVICE.

This is cause for gratitude, as well as the increased sense of independence and confidence in the success of our undertaking. All these things serve to make us confident of still greater triumphs in the name of the Lord. And this review enables us to do what St. Paul did under somewhat similar circumstances; that is, "Thank God and take courage." As God has given us greater ability as individuals, and as a congregation, he has done so that we might render better service to Him and his church in the future.

Now, in order that we may the better understand our mission and the means of a successful work as pastor and people, let us examine what St. Paul considers a successful ministry, as it is unfolded in the passage of Scripture I have selected for a text.

In one of Charles Spurgeon's volumes is recorded the following incident:

"There was once a minister of the Gospel, a true preacher, a faithful, loving man, whose ministry was supposed to be exceedingly successful. After twenty years labor he was known to have brought only one soul to Christ. So said his congregation. Poor worker in the trench, his toil was not seen by men, but the eye of God rested upon it. To him came one day a deputation from his people, representing to him, respectfully enough, that, inasmuch as God had not seen fit to bless his labors among them, it were better for him to remove to another field. They said that he had been instrumental in the conversion of only one sinner. He might do more elsewhere. 'What do you say?' said he. 'Have I really brought one sinner to Christ?' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'one, but only one.' 'Thank God,' cried he, 'for that. Thank God I have brought one soul to Christ. Now for twenty years more labor among you! God sparing me, perhaps I may be the honored instrument of bringing two.'"

This looked small for twenty years' work, and yet it was well worth the effort. One soul is worth more than millions of words. But it would be

### DIFFICULT NOT TO BE DESPONDENT

where there are such multitudes of unsaved people all around. Yet this was not the only measure of his work or of their work as pastor and people. God could doubtless put down more to that devoted pastor than men could see. And while his people could not see much accomplished among unconverted sinners, the reason for this may not have been in the pastor alone, but also in the people, who may have failed to co-operate with him, or who may have neutralized his work. Then the work of his pastorate was not to be summed up entirely by his work upon unconverted men, but also by the effect on Christians of the Word he preached.

The first evidence of a successful ministry in the estimation of Paul is found in the manner in which the people receive the word of God. The word is to be preached by men, imperfect men, fallible men, men of passions and faults. This treasure is by divine ordination placed in earthen vessels, and is by them to be communicated to the world.

Yet the treasure is none the less a great treasure because committed to so comparatively unskillful means of communication. It is the word of God.

The apostle considered it a matter worthy of gratitude and thanksgiving that the Thessalonians to whom he and Timothy and Sylvanus preached received the word not as their word but as the word of God. And receiving it as such it wrought in them good things. It is the duty of the ministry to preach the